

Mr. Meehan also referred to the well known relationship between *Compositæ* and *Umbelliferæ*, and noted the presence of vittæ in the akenes of this plant as a point of agreement between the two orders, uncommon in those of the Composite family.

*The Larva of Euryypauropus spinosus.*—Mr. J. A. RYDER announced that, in a vial in which he had kept four living specimens of this animal for two months past, he had found a single specimen of its very minute hexagonal larva about one-hundredth of an inch long. It had three segments, and a very rudimentary fourth one, and was of a pale reddish or lilac color; exceedingly compressed, more so relatively than the adults, and with the antennæ bifurcate as in the latter. The specimen in life was almost as wide as long. Remains of the shells of ova were also found in a crevice in the same piece of decayed wood upon which the larva was found, and the adults were seen to get into the same crevice and remain for a day at a time, so that it is fair to infer that they are probably the parents of the larva in question. The finding of this larva places the validity of the species beyond question, and also renders it quite certain that six segments is the normal number in the adult. The ease with which these animals bear confinement for a protracted period gives promise that still other specimens of larvæ may be looked for in the same vial in the course of the season.

Wm. P. Foulke was elected a member.

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JULY 1.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty members present.

A paper entitled "On the Genera of Felidæ and Canidæ," by Edw. D. Cope, was presented for publication.

The death of Thomas S. Root, a member, was announced.

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JULY 8.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-five members present.

*Fossil Foot Tracks of the Anthracite Coal Measures.*—Prof. LEIDY read a letter from Mr. W. Lorenz, Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., referring to the fossil specimen presented this evening by Mr. Wm. D. H. Mason, of

Williamstown, Pa. The specimen is a mass of coal shale, with foot prints, and was discovered by the donor at the Ellangowan Colliery, in strata between the Primrose and Mammoth veins, in the Mahanoy coal field. Mr. Lorenz remarks that it is of especial interest, as the first specimen of the kind found in the Anthracite coal field. The *Sauropus primævus* of Lea, of which the original specimen is preserved in our museum, was discovered in the umbral red shale, near Pottsville, belonging to the subcarboniferous series.

The specimen before us is an irregular slab, upwards of a foot long and less than half the breadth. The upper surface is obscurely ripple marked longitudinally, and is crossed in a slant by seven tracks, which are in pairs, except one in advance on the right. Three only are complete, the others being imperfect. The four tracks on the right occupy a line of six inches, and are about an inch and a half apart from those on the left. The tracks appear to be single, that is to say, not produced by fore and hind feet together, and no distinction can be detected between impressions of these. The more perfect impressions exhibit four widely divergent toes, successively increasing in length from within outwardly, excepting that the fourth toe is slightly shorter than the third. A feeble rounded impression of a sole is visible behind the toes. The expanse of the tracks is about an inch. The accompanying outline will give an idea of their form, though the sole comparatively with the toes is not so distinctly defined. The intervals of the toes appear not to be webbed, or at most are only feebly so.



The impressions are probably those of an amphibian, and perhaps pertained to some salamandroid animal.

As it is customary to refer to fossil foot tracks, as representing the animals by which they were made, under distinct names, it would be proper to designate the present specimen in the same way. In accordance with its discovery in the Anthracite coal field, and from the colliery in which the specimen was found, Mr. Lorenz suggests that it should be called the *ANTHRACOPUS ELLANGOWENSIS*.

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*On Sex in Castanea Americana.*—Mr. THOMAS MEEHAN referred to the flowers of the common chestnut, *Castanea Americana*, and pointed out that the flowers were the products of axillary buds, which, in young trees, would have borne branches. These spikes of male flowers fell off by an articulation in the axils of the leaves soon after the flowers were mature, and it was remarkable that in young trees that had not arrived at bearing condition, the buds also fell by an articulation before developing the axillary branchlet. Sometimes the leaves would be considerably advanced before